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WEEKLY PEOPLE.



NEW YORK, SATURDAY OCTOBER 19, 1901.

VOL. II. NO. 29.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

NOT IN THE REPORT.

A STEEL TRUST PRODUCT THAT OFFICIALS OVERLOOKED.

Morgan and His Preachers Rioting On Profits Red With the Blood of Slaughtered Workmen—Schwab and His Priests Building Temples Stained With Sacrifices to the God Capital.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 10.—All records for the production of steel were broken at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works at Braddock, Pa., during the month of September. This mill is one of the trust possessions and was formerly owned by the Carnegie Steel Co.

The September record shows that the furnaces turned out one thousand tons of metal more than ever before in the history of the plant. The total output of ingots in the converting mills was 74,400 tons. The bloom-mill furnished 65,315 tons of blooms and the rail mill 59,810 tons of rail.

The surplus value created by the wage slaves at this, one of the many trust mills, was greater than ever before in any given month. The wage workers toiled harder and used up more of their life tissue, so that Morgan, Schwab, Carnegie and others could riot in luxury and build monuments to their own memories—no one else will.

As for the workers, while they produced more value did they get more wages? No, but on the second day of October the men were informed that they had broken all records and for doing that they were complimented and each workingman received a CIGAR.

There is one man working at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, who at a first glance one would think was very old, but hard work had left its mark. Thirteen years ago this man came from Ireland to the "land of the free," a strong, tall young man, he was then. After considerable trouble he obtained employment at this mill shoveling ore for \$1.55 a day. With this sum he was compelled to support his wife and children. But as the years rolled on his strength gave way shoveling ore was too hard for him, so the philanthropic capitalists gave him another job, as a laborer around the yard, and his wages were reduced a nickel he now gets \$1.50 a day.

This is the workers' reward for being "thrifty" and "industrious." Their young lives blood is spent in the production of wealth, so that a lazy capitalist class can enjoy life and the regard for being "old young men" is continually slavery at poorer wages.

It is impossible to obtain the record of the number of men killed and crippled at this mill. The orders to all employers are "say nothing" when they see an "accident."

The lives of the men who work around the furnaces are in constant danger and the brute slave drivers are indifferent about the lives and limbs of workmen. Sometimes two young men, in truth two boys, for they were only 19 years old, were compelled to work around a furnace when every one knew it was dangerous. An "accident" was the result. BOTH OF THE BOYS WERE BURNED TO DEATH. The suffering of these boys while being burned alive was not of sufficient interest to be made public. Yes, a very short notice did appear in a little newspaper in Braddock, but that was all.

When a criminal is burned at the stake by a murdering mob, the news papers and the public in general, including the culprit pretend to be justly indignant. But when men and boys are cruelly murdered by the neglect of the capitalists in their mad rush to "make" profits, nothing is said, or done. Why? because the victims are only wage slaves, and there are plenty of such slaves. Their souls have no value to their masters, their lives are only of value while they can exercise their labor power, and after they are dead other labor powers are only too ready to take their places.

Not so very long ago thirteen men were burned to death while working around a furnace. How many people heard of it?

At this time there is a furnace that threatens the destruction of life and limb. This furnace is very old and it has stood all the strain that it can stand. But this furnace turns out very good metal, and although it should have been torn down months ago it still stands. It is the talk around the mill, that it will not be torn down until it kills a few more men. What are the lives of slaves when compared to profits?

On the day that President McKinley was shot at Buffalo an "accident" occurred in the mill. While a rigging gang was clogging up new machinery, a rope broke and a heavy block and tackle came crashing down. It struck a young man on the head and knocked him down into a cellar twenty feet deep. His lifeless body was brought out by some of his companions, his hand was crushed in.

Not a word was printed in the newspapers and it was even impossible for his fellow wage slaves to find out his condition, whether he lived or died, until a few days after he was buried.

About six weeks ago the machinery dragged a man through the rolls which make the rails. The machine was stopped, pieces of the body were gathered up in a basket, the rolls cleaned, and

the rails were re-set.

TRYING SLANDER.

Tampa Business Men Try New Dodge in Cigarmakers' Strike.

Tampa, Fla., Oct. 9.—The insurance companies are threatening to withdraw from here on account of, as they allege "the dangerous situation resulting from the cigarmakers' strike." Business men are greatly agitated over the threat.

The La Resistencia men who are on strike are standing together like a stone wall. Every effort to break the strike—kidnapping, wholesale arrest of strikers and other outrages—has had no effect on the strikers. A report is being circulated among the strikers that the leaders of La Resistencia have stolen all the money. Rumors of large sums being divided among four leaders are current. Foiled in their other attempts to disrupt the union the "respectable" business interests are resorting to slanders.

INFLUENTIAL UNION MAN TAKES JOB WHEN THERE IS STRIKE ON.

Haverhill, Mass., Oct. 14.—The members of Union No. 1, P. S. W., have another difficulty to settle concerning one of their members. Former Alderman Joe W. Bean, who has accepted a position at the Newburyport Shoe company, where there is a strike on at present. The members of the union and the officials at the labor headquarters are very reticent concerning the affair, but it is said that action will probably be taken on the matter at some future date.

The wages representing but a small fraction of the market value of the product, the workers are thereby unable to consume that which they have produced. As production is determined by the consumptive capacity of the people, the result is an overproduction; the mills and factories shut down, and starvation faces the working class, with an overabundance of wealth in the hands of the capitalist class. The surplus wealth is used to further enslave the workers by concentrating industries and introducing labor-saving machinery, thus dispensing with human labor, crowding the ranks of the unemployed, increasing competition among the workers and reducing the cost of the only commodity labor has to sell—its labor power.

To this system is due the "existence of a privileged class, the corruption of government by that class, and the alienation of public property, public franchises and public functions to that class."

The overthrow of this system of slavery is the permanent question before the working class, and they should not allow their attention to be diverted from this issue by the shibboleths of parties controlled by their masters.

In this campaign the Republican and Democratic parties seek to divide the workers on irrelevant questions. But whether McGuire or Hendricks has the dispensation of the political pap at the City Hall is of no interest to the working class; whether McGuire or Hendricks is responsible for the increased tax rate is also no question for the working class. Neither is the cry of some that business principles should be applied to city government. The question of a

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CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

PLAINLY SET FORTH BY DALTON
SO ALL MAY UNDERSTAND.

The Oneness of the Democratic and Republican Parties—Present Condition of the Working Class—Necessity of Voting the Socialist Labor Party Ticket.

Yesterday's PEOPLE described the great meeting held under the auspices of the 34th and 35th Assembly Districts Saturday night, corner of 14th street and Third avenue. Howbeit is given the salient parts of the speech of National Organizer Wm. S. Dalton at that meeting:

Workingmen and Women: If you know no more about the working class and its interest in the coming election than you could learn by reading the Tammany and anti-Tammany newspapers, you would be forced to come to the conclusion that there are no wage workers in New York. Not a line appears in any Capitalist sheet, Republican or Democratic to indicate that you have any pressing interest involved as wage workers in this fight. Tammany tells you what beautiful parks it has provided for you to commit suicide in when you are out of work and hungry. The reformers tell you that they will chase those victims of Capitalism, the fallen women, to another part of the city.

Now, while all the Capitalist papers, enemies of the working class, and it matters not whether it is the garbage-box "Journal" which pretends to love the workers and applauds the militia when they go to Albany to murder strikers, or the equally filthy "Sun," the openly avowed enemy of the working class, while every such sheet talks of everything else but the wage workers' interest in this election, there is one daily newspaper that talks of nothing else. All the other papers are owned by Capitalists and voice Capitalist interests; this paper is owned by several thousand wage workers and voices Working Class interests; this paper is the DAILY PEOPLE, the official organ of the Socialist Labor Party and what it says concerning the issues of this campaign should be read every day by every wage worker.

The question every voter who works for wages should ask himself is, how will his vote affect his material conditions; will his vote shorten his hours of toll and increase his pay or will it increase his toll, and shorten his pay? In order to decide this question there are two things necessary to know; the first is: What regulates and controls the wages we get and next: What does each political party that asks for our votes propose in the way of bettering our condition?

We work for wages, when we can get a job, because we are forced to; not that there is any law in the statute books which declares that we must work for any one particular employer or corporation, but there is an unwritten law more powerful than all man-made enactments: that is the LAW OF THE EMPTY STOMACH. This law not only drives us to work under conditions which rival the stories told of the theological hell, but it makes us fight among ourselves for the privilege of suffering, nay, more, it causes us to let our little children go into the sweat shop hells to have their lives ground into profits for the same set of thieves who rob the parents. This law is inexorable. You may repeat boastfully what the smooth political crook tells you on the Fourth of July, that you are a free-born, liberty-loving, fireworks shooting American, voting king, that you don't have to work for anybody unless you want to, but if you attempt to live up to that you will find that you CAN refuse to work for a master, but you'll starve to death while doing it.

We are forced to work for wages because we do not own the tools of production which we must use in order to get food, clothing and shelter. All the wealth we produce, and the Working Class produces all wealth, belongs to the owners of these tools, the railroads, mills, mines, factories and shops, and these owners give back in wages to the workers less than one-fourth of the product. The share which the Working Class receives is never more than enough to feed and clothe from day to day, and that in a very shabby manner, the wage workers. The average income of the wage workers in this country is less than \$300 per year. I venture to say that there is not in this crowd of 400 wage workers there are not three who would be able to live on their savings for a year if they were thrown out of work. Every strike reveals the truth as to the hand to mouth condition of our class. Every strike shows also that there is an army of unemployed, millions in number, which stands ready to take the places of those who strike.

Now, the question arises: How can we change this by voting? I want to show you that that is the only way you can change it and to show you also that all the papers in New York except the DAILY PEOPLE talk about everything else in this campaign for the very purpose of keeping you in ignorance of the truth which the DAILY PEOPLE teaches every day, and that is—the way you vote determines what your wage shall be and how you shall live.

We work for wages, that is, we submit to being robbed of three-fourths of what we produce, because the Capitalist Class, which produces nothing but crime, owns the machinery of production. The Capitalist Class has a reserve army of unemployed who glut the labor market and keep down wages. Now, where does the capitalist get the right to own the tools from? You know that it is not because the capitalists are heavy enough to take the tools from us, nor yet is it because they alone have the brains sufficient to operate or make the tools. No, the capitalist plays the same part in the production of wealth as the potato bug plays in the production of a crop of potatoes. If every capitalist dies to-night and went to

wherever they go when they die, the wheels of industry would revolve just the same.

The Capitalist Class owns the machinery of production simply because they own the machinery for making law. Back of every railway, mill, mine and factory stands the law of the land and that law declares that the non-user and non-producer shall own the tool and whatever is made with it, and the police and military powers are at the command of the law. Understand me clearly, the Capitalist Class never bought the tools from the workers; according to their own paid writers on statistics the working class is robbed of more than three-fourths of what it produces, so the capitalists never paid us for the machines. PROPERTY IS THE CREATURE OF LAW. What the law says in regard to the ownership of property settles the matter. The law said that the thirteen colonies should belong to the British Crown; the law decreed that the black man should be the property of the white man the same as cattle, mules, or street cars. The Colonies became free states and the negro ceased to be property. The law was changed.

The Socialist Labor Party proposes to change the law relating to the ownership of the tools so that instead of a handful of millionaires owning the means of life of the whole people, the people shall own railroad, mill, mine, factory, and shop and produce wealth for the benefit of the whole people. The road we propose to follow in making this change is the good old road of Revolution blazed out and marched over by Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, Paine and the rest of that sturdy band of fighters. They declared that the Colonies should cease to be dependent and they organized a government and made the law to suit their ideas of Liberty and Right. We are organizing and educating the Working Class to take possession of the Government at the ballot-box and then restore to the people of the United States the wealth-producing machinery as the first revolutionist restored to the people the land of the United States.

At every election you decide who shall own the machinery of production. That is the only real issue, and as long as the capitalist class can keep you divided up into Democratic and Republican voting cattle they can also keep your wages down, and break up your strikes with militia. The jockeys in press and in pulpit, who tell you you could not live without the capitalist, that is the same as saying that you could not live unless you had a tape worm. I tell you that in the United States the capitalist could not LIVE IF YOU DID NOT BOTH WORK AND VOTE FOR HIM. Your working produces the wealth and your voting transfers it to the capitalist.

This is not a radical or religious issue. It is a class war between you and the robed class; every ballot cast is a bullet shot for our class or against it. Every time you vote against the Socialist Labor Party you slab on the working class; every time you vote for that party you show yourself to be class-loyal, and you strike a blow for Freedom.

I urge you to think on this question; read the DAILY PEOPLE and read the leaflets and books of the Socialist Labor Party. We are not afraid of your votes when you understand the issue. You only vote for your oppressors through ignorance, we know that. And we know that when you understand you will no longer be found in that mob of dupes which voted for "more work" for ourselves and more prosperity for their master, but you will vote for more wealth for the workers, and more work for capitalists by voting straight the Arm and Hammer ticket of the Socialist Labor Party, headed by Benjamin F. Keinard for Mayor.

BERRY IN HOLYOKE.

Addressed a Good Crowd at Open Air Meeting.

The following account of Berry's open air meeting is from a Holyoke paper:

Michael T. Berry of Haverhill, the candidate of the Socialist Labor Party for Governor, spoke last night to an outdoor audience at the corner of High and Cabot streets and said that the issue of the Socialist Labor Party to-day what it was last year and every year before, and will be the same in the future, namely, the overthrow of the capitalist system of production.

Mr. Berry reviewed the various issues of the Democratic and Republican parties since 1880 and styled them false issues, raised to divide the working class against itself in order that the capitalist class may rule to suit its own interests.

Mr. Berry said that high or low tariffs, gold or silver issues do not improve the condition of workmen. Improved machinery which throws large numbers out of employment is far more serious to the interests of the workers. Mr. Berry said it matters not what issues are raised by the old parties so long as the fact remains that the working class receives ever less of the wealth created by labor. Mr. Berry predicted the rapid approach of another industrial crisis.

Speaking of the efforts of the capitalist class to fasten the murder of President McKinley in part upon the Socialist Labor Party, Mr. Berry said it was preposterous and cited authorities to show the difference between anarchy and Socialism. Prodhoun says anarchy means the supremacy of the individual over organized society, while Marx defines Socialism as the power of organized society over the individual.

Socialism has for its object the organization of the working class, as the ruling power of society in order to do away with the misery and degradation of the working class as the only solution out of the industrial chaos into which society is drifting under the rule of capitalism, which is the real anarchism of to-day. Mr. Berry severely criticised the so-called labor fakirs who are doing their best to aid the capitalist class in keeping the discontented workers within the domination of capitalist political rule.

FARMING BY MACHINERY.

A Revolution That is Driving the Small Farmer into the Ranks of the Proletariat.

A few years ago the wheat exporting countries of the world had a great advantage over the American producer. Back of every railway, mill, mine and factory stands the law of the land and that law declares that the non-user and non-producer shall own the tool and whatever is made with it, and the police and military powers are at the command of the law. Understand me clearly, the Capitalist Class never bought the tools from the workers; according to their own paid writers on statistics the working class is robbed of more than three-fourths of what it produces, so the capitalists never paid us for the machines. PROPERTY IS THE CREATURE OF LAW. What the law says in regard to the ownership of property settles the matter. The law said that the thirteen colonies should belong to the British Crown; the law decreed that the black man should be the property of the white man the same as cattle, mules, or street cars. The Colonies became free states and the negro ceased to be property. The law was changed.

The Socialist Labor Party proposes to change the law relating to the ownership of the tools so that instead of a handful of millionaires owning the means of life of the whole people, the people shall own railroad, mill, mine, factory, and shop and produce wealth for the benefit of the whole people. The road we propose to follow in making this change is the good old road of Revolution blazed out and marched over by Franklin, Jefferson, Washington, Paine and the rest of that sturdy band of fighters. They declared that the Colonies should cease to be dependent and they organized a government and made the law to suit their ideas of Liberty and Right. We are organizing and educating the Working Class to take possession of the Government at the ballot-box and then restore to the people of the United States the wealth-producing machinery as the first revolutionist restored to the people the land of the United States.

At every election you decide who shall own the machinery of production. That is the only real issue, and as long as the capitalist class can keep you divided up into Democratic and Republican voting cattle they can also keep your wages down, and break up your strikes with militia. The jockeys in press and in pulpit, who tell you you could not live without the capitalist, that is the same as saying that you could not live unless you had a tape worm. I tell you that in the United States the capitalist could not LIVE IF YOU DID NOT BOTH WORK AND VOTE FOR HIM. Your working produces the wealth and your voting transfers it to the capitalist.

This is not a radical or religious issue. It is a class war between you and the robed class; every ballot cast is a bullet shot for our class or against it. Every time you vote against the Socialist Labor Party you slab on the working class; every time you vote for that party you show yourself to be class-loyal, and you strike a blow for Freedom.

I urge you to think on this question; read the DAILY PEOPLE and read the leaflets and books of the Socialist Labor Party. We are not afraid of your votes when you understand the issue. You only vote for your oppressors through ignorance, we know that. And we know that when you understand you will no longer be found in that mob of dupes which voted for "more work" for ourselves and more prosperity for their master, but you will vote for more wealth for the workers, and more work for capitalists by voting straight the Arm and Hammer ticket of the Socialist Labor Party, headed by Benjamin F. Keinard for Mayor.

The modern farmer knows what he wants to do before he begins operations, and adapts himself to the situation, whatever it may be. He studies the climate he is in, and he knows what line of farming it is better to follow under given climatic conditions. Then he analyzes the soil, which is a simple thing for him to do, and thus ascertains just what fertilizers are needed for certain crops in that soil.

If the farmer is situated in the great grain-growing districts in the West he uses a portable engine instead of horses for plowing and harrowing. On the level land there the farmer puts anywhere from six to twelve plows in a gang and gives the signal to the engineer. It is a poor day when they cannot plow anywhere from fifteen to thirty acres, and an inventor is preparing to put on the market a plow, which will break thirty acres in one day and still further revolutionize modern methods of farming.

By the old method a man and team would plow from one to two acres a day. The steam engine is used not only because of the great amount of work done with it in a given time, but because it does away with the expense of keeping many men and horses on the place during the slack period.

Very often these farms have their own private elevator, to which runs a spur of the neighboring railroad. So extensive are some of these farms that hundreds of men working in one part never come in contact with the hundreds of men working in another part of the farm.

If the farmer makes a specialty of corn, he has a corn planter. This is a low machine, with hoppers in one set and fertilizer in another. He hooks a team to it, settles back in a seat and is driven over the fields. This planter drops the corn either in continuous rows or at any distance desired by the operator. All he has to do is to set the gauge. Two rows are planted at the same time, or beans can be planted out of the same machine. It will drop the beans wherever they are wanted, and fertilize both properly at the same time. Also, if it is desired to grow pumpkins among the corn, which is a common practice, this obliging machine will drop the pumpkin seed at regular distances apart. A simple corn planter will plant from eight to twenty acres a day. When the corn is ready to be cut, a machine also does that work in the same rapid

way.

Should the farmer sow grain, he does it with what is known as a grain drill, which sows the seed in eight rows at a time. The grain can be sown either in straight lines or zigzag, and the machine fertilizes the ground at the same time. In order that there may be no mistake as to the number of acres sown in a day, there is a clock-like device on the drill, which tells how many acres have been covered and

also the quantity of seed that has been sown to the acre.

When the farmer wishes to sow his seed broadcast there is a simple machine that he attaches to the rear part of an ordinary farm wagon. The machine sows from fifty to one hundred acres by throwing the seed out broadcast, and the power to run it is derived from the hub of one of the rear wheels on the wagon. The machine is very simple and looks like a big funnel with several cogwheels under it.

When his specialty is potatoes, the farmer handles them but little, for the way in which potatoes are planted nowadays does away with the old fashioned method of cutting them for seed. They are cut still, but the cutting is done by a machine, which separates them into quarters, halves or any number of parts, as desired. All the operator has to do is to throw the potatoes into the machine and swing over a lever, and several cuts are made at one stroke.

When the potatoes have been cut

they are dumped into a potato planter, which is operated by one man, who drives the horses, because the machine leaves nothing else for him to do. This machine marks the rows where the potatoes are to be sowed. Then it opens the row, drops the seed and covers it with moist earth from beneath the surface. This is all done in one operation. It will plant the seed anywhere from three to nine inches deep and ten to twenty-six inches apart. It is all a matter of regulating the machine, which will plant from five to eight acres a day.

For digging the potatoes the farmer hitches his team to a complicated-looking machine, which is simple enough after all. This is a potato digger, and it roots the potatoes out without bruising one of them. More than that, it throws the vines and all other trash off to one side and deposits the potatoes in a perfectly straight row in clean ground.

When this is done the potatoes are gathered up and sorted according to size. For this operation another machine—a potato sorter—is brought into use. The potatoes are dumped on the sorter and come out of it separated into three sizes—large, medium and small. One man stands by the machine and picks out the deviated tubers as they roll over the sorter.

When the farmer goes in for any line that calls for the transplanting of plants on a large scale, he has the most wonderful machine of them all to do the work for him. This machine is drawn by horses and is operated by a man and two boys. It handles tomato, cabbage, strawberry, tobacco and similar plants when they are but little more than seedlings.

The plant-setting machine, for all it looks big and cumbersome, and seems to be a complicated affair, receives the plants in a hopper. When the team moves off, a starting lever is thrown over, and the machine makes a hole in the ground. In this it drops the plant, scatters fertilizer near the roots, waters the roots and draws the earth close up around the plant more evenly than it is done by hand.

It sets the plants into a single row without injuring any of them, and each just as far apart as the gauge calls for. It will plant from five to eight acres a day, and put the plants in the ground as close as one foot apart. The work done by this machine may be judged from the fact that to plant at one foot apart each way calls for the setting of 43,500 plants in a single acre. If only five acres were covered in a day it would mean the transplanting of 217,500 plants. Since 1862 there has been an increase (by new machinery and methods) of 75 per cent in the productive power of the farm laborer, while wages have decreased from 30 to 40 per cent, according to government statistics.

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It is clear, therefore, that the question of "scaberry" is decided, not by the actions of the capitalist class, but by the consideration as to who is affected by those actions. And we have no reason to doubt that it will thus be decided to-night. The pretext which is given for the boycott upon the "Abend-Blatt" also exists for all other Jewish papers. And yet the "Abend-Blatt" alone was boycotted and out of all Jewish papers—we alone are "scabs."

Why is this thus? For the simple but all-sufficient reason that the "Abend-Blatt" is the only Socialist paper, the only paper which uncovers the crimes of the treacherous and self-imposed labor (mis)leaders.

"The Typographical Union's position is in this case particularly cowardly and ridiculous. It will not declare frankly whether it is FOR this criminal boycott or whether it is AGAINST it. But secretly it is trying to undermine, to cripple the 'Abend-Blatt.' We, therefore, demand of the Typographical Union to come out in its true colors, so that all may know where it stands. If it is with the capitalist class, it will be condemned and out of all Jewish papers—we alone are "scabs."

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It is clear, therefore, that the question of "scaberry" is decided

HOW IT WAS DONE.

HISTORY OF A MEETING OF THE FALL RIVER MULE SPINNERS.

Lack of Intelligence Manifested by Organized Wage Workers—They Knew Something is Wrong, But Do Not Understand What It Is.

Fall River, Oct. 13.—The following is an account of a special meeting of the Mule Spinners, held on October 4.

The president opened the meeting with a short address, stating to the members why the meeting had been called, and asking them all to assist in deciding the question whether they should accept or reject the Textile Council's recommendation to strike on Monday, Oct. 7, providing the manufacturers did not post notices of a five per cent advance.

The secretary was then called upon to give the report of the conference between the Textile Council and the Manufacturers' Committee. He stated that the manufacturers said they could not recede from the stand they had taken, that was, they could not grant the advance under any consideration.

The conference lasted about 1½ hours.

He then told the members that he would take a neutral position, leaving the question to the members to decide as he said he would leave it to their own intelligence and experience, as they knew the conditions just as well as he did.

He then reported how the Textile Council had been united by the different business men of the city, trying to prevail upon them not to strike if it could be avoided, and asking them to go in conference with the Manufacturers' Committee, which was brought about by these same business men. He then went on to report the financial standing of the Mule Spinners, both Local and National, stating that the Local had about \$14,000 and if New Bedford had about the same amount that would make it \$28,000, and the National had about \$3,000, what the different locals had, a few hundred, some more and some less.

He then asked the members what guarantees they had that in the event of a strike of the Mule Spinners the Ring-Spinners would stand by them. He then said he hoped the members would discuss it calmly, and not get hot-headed or throw mud at each other, but express their individual opinions freely and in an intelligent manner. He touched upon what was known as the margin between a pound of raw cotton and a pound of cloth, but he said he did not think it was necessary for him to go into details on this question as the members understood that question just as well as he did.

The floor was then taken by a member who stated that he did not favor a strike as all the strikes he had been in were a loss to them, and further, that he had found that those who were calling for strikes the loudest were the first to crawl. He had learned some sense from the past, and he had made up his mind not to vote strike again.

The next members stated he could prove they were getting more wages now than ever before. [A voice "I deny that."] It was nevertheless true as they were getting ten per cent more than the list of 1892 called for, although some spinners were getting less. This warmed the meeting up. He also said he hoped the members would remember that they were not fighting against a cut-down, but a small advance of five per cent. He hoped the members would not take any notice of the action of Mr. Borden, as he had exceptional conditions, and the same could be applied to the Bourne Mills, meaning that Mr. Borden had his own printing plant and the Bourne had the Northrop looms.

The next member started to show the members where Mr. Borden had presented a fifteen per cent cut-down, and then followed it up with a five per cent advance and if these other ignoramus could not run their plants, that was not their spinners fault. These members had been received with a storm of abuse, such language as "Sit down, you G—D—fool," followed by thundering of the gavel in the hands of the President trying to keep the members in order.

The next member said that he thought trade warranted a five per cent advance, and he asked what they paid dues for. Did they not have the organization to fight for advances as well as against cut-downs? There was such an uproar at this point that it was impossible to hear the speaker further.

The next member said he thought the members had some enough to listen to the spinners other fellow members without creating such an uproar as they were doing.

As for himself, he did not care which way the vote went. Here a member got on his feet on the opposite side of the hall, and called "Mr. Chairman," but he got another. As the members told him to sit down and he made a dive for his seat so quickly that it brought forth roar of laughter from the members.

The next member took the floor and he read in the papers where a reporter had interviewed Mr. Borden, and he had also listened to remarks of his fellow-members, and heard them applaud Mr. Borden up to the skies, but he would remind them that Mr. Borden said that it was not charity or philanthropy with him but it was a case of pure business principles.

He noted the exceptional circumstances he was placed in with his own printing plant, and he reminded the members that if they had 5 or 6 more men like Mr. Borden in the city they would not have a Mule Spinners Union to discuss the wage question as Mr. Borden would not have a pair of mules given him. He then said he thought it was not a proper time to go into a strike in winter as there was a convention to pack or any "dignity" to uphold.

transferred their orders to either New Bedford or Taunton. He himself had been idle for the last month.

This motion was carried.

The floor was then taken by the Secretary, who stated he was surprised at one hot-headed spinner who had always favored a strike, but to-night was speaking against one. He had listened to the remarks of the different members and he thought they had expressed good sense in their arguments.

This was followed by a member moving that a ballot be taken. Another member rose up and moved that the Textile Council's recommendation be taken, and that the Secretary cast one ballot. This caused a hot time, the meeting became ungovernable. All the members were on their feet at once calling out that he could not take a ballot of them.

Order being again restored, a motion was made that the sick, those spinners attending for work, be no: allowed to vote, as they might vote strike and then go and get the steady spinners' jobs. This motion carried, another motion was made that the Secretary get the ledger and check off each as he cast his vote, but this could not be done, as the meeting was so unruly that the Secretary could not use the ledger. This caused a motion to be made that they adjourn till Saturday at 6 p. m., to cast their ballots. The motion carried.

The meeting then adjourned at 9:25 p. m. After an uproarious meeting where every element was present for a free fight. This meeting killed the possibility of a strike taking place on the 7th of October.

The Mule Spinners met again on the 5th at 2 p. m., and proceeded to cast their ballots on the Textile Council's recommendation.

The vote was 213 against and 87 for strike. One hundred members employed in the yarn and thread mills did not vote.

POST OFFICE "SOCIALISM."

The Civil Service Competitive Examination a Farce.

Post-office "Socialism" under capitalism isn't the silly that the emotional and sentimentalists of the "United" party so often paint it. To determine the "fitness" of applicants for positions in this aforementioned "Socialist" institution the Capitalist administration has what it terms competitive examinations, under a civil, or envied, service Commission.

In 1897 two took one of these examinations for mail carrier at Cripple Creek, Colo. State Senator Kennedy, since deceased, was then post-master at Cripple Creek, and the office was to be provided with three regular carriers, one substitute and a clerk, all to be appointed on their merits, don't you know!

The examination was conducted in a room of the high school building at Cripple Creek and between forty and fifty victims presented themselves.

The examiner in charge, a Mr. Heffner and others from the local office, conducted the exercises in an impartial manner. The joker doesn't appear here, however, the postmaster had that up his sleeve. In due time the eligible register, showing general averages was posted in the Cripple Creek office. It contained twenty-seven names. My own being third on the list with a general average of 57.45.

One of the features of the examination upon which special stress is laid was the reading of the addresses. The applicant is handed twenty-five cards on which are written almost illegible addresses. If he reads them in a minute and a half he is allowed 100 per cent for speed. I read them in one minute and ten seconds, with three trifling errors, surpassing in this respect any one examined in El Paso county.

Previous to the examinations I had a conversation with "Billy" Irwin, County Chairman, of the Silver Republican Committee, who was also an applicant for a place as mail carrier. Billy had been a post-master in a Kansas country town under Harrison, was a henchman of the McKinleyites under silver plumage and enjoyed a pull with Kennedy.

Irwin told me positively that he would get a permanent appointment no matter what his standing on the eligible register. When appointments are made three names time are certified to the post-master by the Washington Civil Service Commission. The man who stood at the head of the list refused the appointment, and each list of three was in rotation turned down until Kennedy's men were reached. When appointments were made, Irwin went on as a substitute, but soon after received a permanent appointment over a man displaced by Kennedy's instructions on some plausible pretext.

I wrote the Commissioners asking why I had not been appointed. They said my name had been certified three times for appointment, but that appointments were in the hands of the post-master, and they could do nothing in the matter.

When a man gets a job in this "Socialist" institution he is "touched" for campaign contributions, is under the surveillance of spies and spotters and liable to discharge whenever the postmaster wants his place for a friend, all the post-master has to do is to allege that he is "incompetent."

From the Washington, D. C., Capital press, quoting a Civil Service report, I learn that Mose Dillon, Collector of Customs, El Paso Co., Tex., voiced his contempt for the Civil Service Commission in 1898, by requesting the local examiners to show four applicants the examination questions, as he desired them to pass. They "passed" and Mose is still Collector at El Paso where he will continue to be a useful man to the Administration when there's a convention to pack or any "dignity" to uphold.

A. S. D.
Austin, Tex., Sept. 26.

If you are getting this paper without having ordered it, do not refuse it. Someone has paid for your subscription. Renew when it expires.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF LABOR.

NEWS FROM THE FIELD OF CAPITAL.

WEEKLY PEOPLE.

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.	
In 1888.....	2,968
In 1892.....	21,157
In 1896.....	36,564
In 1900.....	34,191



An invasion of armies can be resisted; an invasion of ideas cannot be resisted.

VICTOR HUGO.

A PRIMARY LESSON TO THE SEATTLE, WASH., "POST-INTELLIGENCER."

The Seattle, Wash., "Post-Intelligencer" has a queer article in its issue of September 27 on the subject of disfranchisement. The article pretends to show that the "alien Socialist" should not be naturalized and, where naturalized, should be disfranchised. Whether intentional or unintentional, the prefix "alien" to the word "Socialist" is misleading. It is misleading because in the course of the argument the objection is directed, not to the "alien," but to the "Socialist." The argument amounts to this: "No believer in the theories of Socialism who seeks to carry them into effect can, without perfidy and fraud, swear allegiance to the Constitution of the United States."

It is a fact that everyone elected to office must take the oath of allegiance; also is it a fact that every voter takes an implied oath of allegiance. In view here of the conclusion that Socialists should be disfranchised, on the ground that they are at changes in the Constitution, can mean nothing else than that whoever would change the Constitution, whether in the direction of Socialism or otherwise, should be disfranchised. If this principle is sound, then the disfranchising must commence with the writers on the "Post-Intelligencer": it is proposing by its scheme to change Constitution and principles. This construction will strike the "Post-Intelligencer" as novel, as absurd. We know that no sane man, if he is well informed, would ever give the "Post-Intelligencer" credit for knowledge of constitutional law or any of the kindred sciences. An educator of the masses, the national organ of the Socialist Labor Party thinks it not amiss to educate the "Post-Intelligencer." A public primary lesson administered on the subject will serve a double educational purpose: it will teach this capitalist organ a thing or two, and it will convey information to the masses that will help them to rid themselves of the delusion that these capitalist Editors know what they talk about.

Now, then, publ "Post-Intelligencer," rise in your seat and learn:

1. The Constitution of the United States, Art. V., provides, and is wholly taken up with the provision, for the AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

2. There was a great man in this country, by name George Washington. He is frequently called the "Father of his country." He wrote letters, private and public. These letters exist to this day. In them he pointed out that this provision to Amend the Constitution marked a new era in the history of government. Former amendments in government had to be done by bloody social shocks in America, such changes are made possible without shocks, the method to make them being provided for by the Amendment clause, Art. V.

3. There is another public document of great veneration in this country. It is known as the Declaration of Independence, and is a cornerstone in the governmental theory that this country's political sociology was reared on. It provides that it is the "right and the duty" of a people, whenever any form of government becomes in their opinion destructive of the benevolent ends that governments are instituted for, "to alter or to abolish such government and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

4. There was another great man in the country, Chief Justice Marshall by name. He construed the Constitution repeatedly. He lays down the principle that the Amendment Clause recognizes in the people the right to pull down the present and set up any form of government, and provides the manner how.

5. There was some time ago a set of brigands in this country, known as "Slave Holders," also called "Copperheads." They held that no change could be made in the Constitution, Amendment Clause or no Amendment Clause (Art. V.), and they pronounced upon that ground the Abolitionists as "traitors," "non-Americans," "Atheists" and "aliens."

(Mark all these words.) The epithets were hurled on the ground that what the Abolitionists wanted required "a change in our sacred institutions."

These gen'ry, presently showed the cloven hoof. (He who opposes changes in the Constitution on the ground that no changes may be made, is nothing but a brigand. Scratch him long enough and the brigand will appear. Being scratched long enough, the brigand soon will appear in the Copperhead. He took up arms to protect his brigandage, and those who held that the Constitution could be changed, mapped the earth with the brigands, many of whose bones lie bleaching to this day south of the Mason and Dixon line.)

Now, pupil "Post-Intelligencer," you may take your seat, and chew upon the lesson just taught you. We may take you a grade higher some other time.

PHILOSOPHY OF HISTORY ILLUSTRATED.

About four years ago, immediately upon the launching of the Social Democracy in Chicago, the Socialist Labor Party of Illinois issued a manifesto. The document was a refutation and tribulation of Social Democratic theories and tactics, the implied as well as the expressed. Among the expressions used in that document was this:

"The Socialist Labor Party, never compromises truth to make a friend, never hesitates to strike a blow at error lest it make an enemy."

In this one sentence was compressed the whole tactical attitude of the S. L. P.; and by contrast, the attitude of its would-be rival, the Social Democracy, was summarized. The key-note of the Social Democracy was "compromise with truth," "tolerance for error." In this way it was "to win over millions to Socialism forthwith," and institute "Socialism in our time." It is not here the purpose to re-demonstrate the soundness and dignity of the Socialist Labor Party poise, or to recite the long and ever accumulating list of proofs of the falseness, futility and fatality of the Social Democratic tactical posture. It is enough for the present purpose to record the fact that the difference instead of vanishing, has grown intenser: the S. L. P. becoming ever more unflinchingly uncompromising as the day of the final struggle approaches, the S. D. growing ever more compromising, ever more tolerant as the crisis draws near.

In view of this historic summary, a certain passage taken from the letter of a Social Democrat that appears in the September 28, 1901, issue of the Redlands, Cal., "Undercurrent," acquires a sort of philosophic historic significance. The anonymous writer, sing the praises of his Social Democracy, which he now calls by its latest name, "Social Party," says in that passage:

"The Socialist Party never compromises truth to make a friend, never hesitates to strike a blow at error lest it make an enemy."

At the battle of the Pyramids Napoleon uttered a speech that thrilled with admiration not his army and people only but his foes wherever found. Whole nations, but particularly one, resounded the world over. That one was:

"Soldiers, from the height of these pyramids forty centuries look down upon you!"

Indeed, a sublime summary of the history of the region where the French army was drawn up; luminous pen-sketch of that pyramid-created stretch of waste!

Several years later, the negroes of Hayti being in revolt against their masters, found themselves on a certain occasion confronted by these in martial array. The negro mob was ready to scatter, and did scatter. Their chieftain, however, a burly negroe, whose ears catches of Napoleon's great speech had reached, sought to rally his men, and believed at them this invocation:

"Soldiers, from the height of these coconut trees four thousand monkeys look down upon you!"

Is there any essential difference between that negroe's apish conduct and the parroting of the virile language of the S. L. P. by a party that is contorted in apologies for armory-repairing and capitalist political job-taking members, so as to "make friends," and whose arm is raised with fear to strike a blow at the pestiferous error of Organized Scabism, lest it "make enemies?"

History ever repeats itself, likes ever taking to likes.

EMPTY, SOUNDING CYMBAL.

The students of Yale, before whom the Rev. Lyman Abbott preached a sermon in Battell Chapel last Sunday, must conclude either that the Rev. gentleman is a trifler, or that this is a trifling world. Said the Rev. gentleman in the course of his homily:

"If you young men are going to enlist in the battle for purity in politics and in life, enter it for life. If you can't go this, don't go in at all. It isn't worth the while to enter the battle for a month, or a year. As in life so in politics."

So far, very beautiful. And what was the great goal, what about was the battle, the extent and importance and nobleness of which the preacher sought to impress upon his young hearers with these true words? Was that battle for life to be waged in behalf of completing the cycle of human revolutions by overthrowing the capitalist system, that last of slave systems, and making man free at last? Was it at least to be a battle

of education in which the standard of Humanity was to be reared, and planted as a rallying point from which at some later day the final battle could be delivered? Was it to be a battle for Truth against Falsehood, for Truth against Shams, for Truth against Hypocrisy so as, at least to cleanse the race from within, and prepare it for the day of battle? Oh, no! The battle that the Rev. gentleman invited these young men to turn their minds to had no higher aims than the hypocritical municipal reforms present; he set up as the ideal to be reached nothing higher than the fraud of such reforms; he furnished his youthful hearers with no higher soul tonic than the pharisaic assumption of superior morality to cloak immorality with and under which to practise it.

Truly, if among those young men there were any inclined to lead a filthy life of falsehood, they must have received their inspirations from the Rev. Abbott, and been shown how. They must have learned that it was possible to be corruptively selfish and yet put on the appearance of altruism; to be cowardly as hens and yet put on the appearance of bravery. They were there taught that words and phrases can take the place of deeds. They there learned that they could uphold the capitalist system of slavery, and yet strut with breasts filled as liberators; that they could uphold a social system that breeds impurity and yet sanctimoniously turn up their eyes as personalizations of purity; that the magnitude of a man's work on earth depends, not upon the importance of the work, but upon the bombast it is clothed with. In short, if it was possible to debase the intellect of the young men of Yale, the Rev. Lyman Abbott must have succeeded to perfection.

With such a Devil's Advocate as Hadley for President and such a Devil's Servant as Abbott for Preacher, the Devil's cause cannot be said to be neglected. Surely not at Yale.

A TYPE OF THE "SPOILITION HATER."

Facing the notification committee of the Democratic party of the city of New York on the 7th instant, Mr. Edward M. Shepard made a speech accepting the nomination for Mayor, and, posing as a tribute of the people, said among other things:

"I hate spoilition to-day as much as I ever did."

That much for words, now for deeds; that much for phrases, now for facts.

"Tribune of the people," "Friend of the workingman," "Anti-spoliator" Edward M. Shepard is a President, Vice-president or Director in the following concerns:

Alvarez Land & Timber Co., Berkshire Apartment Association, Colorado Midland Railway, Compania Metalurgica Mexicana, Mexican Mineral Railway Co., Mexican Northern Railway Co., Montezuma Lead Co., Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter (Lima, Peru).

Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter (Lima, Peru).

Potosi & Rio Verde Railway, Rio Grande, Sierra Madre & Pacific R. R., Sombrerete Mining Co.

In other words, Mr. Shepard holds such a controlling amount of stock in eleven Corporations and Trusts that he is a leading officer therein. This fact justifies the belief that he also is an extensive stockholder, like Seth Low, in a number of other concerns, in which, however, his holdings are not large enough to raise him to office.

Translated into plain everyday English, "stockholder" spells "spoilitionist of the worker." The stockholder is the capitalist; he does no manner of work in the concerns in which he holds stock.

The man who holds stock in and "directs" simultaneously an Alvarez Land

& Timber Company and a Berkshire Apartment Association, a Mexican Rail-

way and a Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter concern, a Montezuma Lead Com-

pany and a Colorado Midland Rail-

way, Mexican Metalurgic affair and a Rio

Grande, Sierra Madre & Pacific R. R., etc., etc., cannot do the work on all.

Only one thing can such a man do on all, and that is to spoliate the workingmen. Indeed, from his vulture's aerie, up in the crags of the Adirondacks, Mr. Shepard swoops down periodically on his "dividends," a word that, in turn, put into plain, everyday English, means the blood, the marrow, the flesh of the workers. These, held under by the capitalist system, are compelled to yield their substance to the spoiler: they work, he idles; they toll, he enjoys.

Mr. Edward M. Shepard, the candi-

date of the Democratic party for Mayor of New York, spoke truth: he hates spoilition to-day as much as he ever did, that is to say, he hates it on now no less than ever. How much he hates it may be gathered from his readiness to extend his sphere of spoilition. Hitherto circumscribed to spoliating the workingman in his railway, land and timber, apartment, lead mines and such other concerns, he now proposes to extend his depredations to the political field and ride the workers there. Accustomed to plunder them of the bulk of the wealth that they produce, he now is sharpening his talons to plunder them of their vote too, and riding the crest of the wave of the workers' suffrage, sail into the commanding place of the Mayoralty, where he may dispose of the public

powers, in addition to the economic pow-

ers that he already enjoys, to grind them down, and in more wholesale style practise his only trade,—SPOILITION.

None but those who consider their mission in life is to serve for carrion to the capitalist spoiler, will cast their votes for Shepard or Low. All others will plump their votes for the Socialist Labor Party ticket from Benjamin F. Keinard at the top, down to the bottom.

cry of "intolerance" raised by the freaks who had got into the Party. They claimed the S. L. P. attitude towards the Anarchists was wrong, and they had not a few good words for these apostles of assassination. Of course, as fast as these freaks uttered themselves that way they were kicked out of the Party. They finally regathered around the anarchists with whom they made common cause, and whom they promptly deserted in the hour of trial.

ORGANIZED SCABISM.

It pays to look back once in a while, and refresh one's memory. More than once one will stumble across incidents that in the hurry of the moment escaped unperceived, and that, looked at again, especially by the light of fresher occurrences, are peculiarly interesting. One such incident happened last September in connection with the late steel strike. The scene is in the office of the Trust. The star performer is Mr. Samuel Gompers. He holds the stage. Addressing the officials of the Trust, he says:

"Is it the talk that union labor must be put down in this country idle, or is it the United States Steel Corporation at the head of a movement to attain such an end? Is the Corporation distinctly antagonistic to union labor as a whole or hostile solely to Amalgamated?"

Not Hamlet's great soliloquy, spoken with the trembling Ophelia as the spectator, could give stuff for as many commentaries as these few lines, uttered by the head of what pleases to call itself the "organized forces of American Labor" and the "unifier of the American workingmen."

How grandly daring is not the power of the man who, walking up to the door of the forces he is supposed to combat, hurls at him such a gage of battle! The whole collection of gages of battle none can compare with this. Isn't it as natural as natural can be that the officers of the Steel Trust are individually and collectively engaged in downing union labor, also among the cigarmakers, the children pants-makers, the pretzel-varnishers, the egg candleers, the encaustic tile-layers, the horse tail-scrubbers, and so on to the end of the list?

Of course, it is. Being so, such a question popped at the Steel Trust magnates, was well calculated to knock the starch clean out of them. It did knock the starch out of them. When they recovered enough breath to answer, the answer was, tho' weak, as coming from knocked-out men, "No, no, Gompers dear! Oh, dear, no! Our hostility is limited to the Amalgamated. We shall let all the others alone, we assure you!"—And another glorious victory was added to the long string of Gompersian Union victories! Field Marshall Gompers can, with no great exertion of the imagination, be seen strutting off, his sabre clanking against his spurs. He had "compelled" the Steel Trust magnates to raise the siege, before all the other Unions. Is not that a grand work for a grand army? Let only the carpenter, cantankerous Socialist Labor Party men and the never satisfied Socialist Trade and Labor Alliance find fault with the Amalgamated being left in the lurch. It is the business of these Socialists to wreck Unions by always pointing out defects. The true Union man keeps quiet, and pays his dues to foot Gompers' rum bills, and quietly waits for his turn, when his Union will be offered up as a sacrifice "for the greater glory of Pure and Simpledom."

Again, how well exemplified is the Gompersian claim that the A. F. of L. is the consolidator of the Working Class! Can a better illustration be furnished than the above of how the A. F. of L. teaches the workers the great lesson of the solidarity of Labor? No, indeed. You have here the lesson of solidarity taught in the abstract and practised in the concrete, the whole put into a practical nutshell and not as a "visionary Socialist idea." The Amalgamated is sacrificed. True, but don't you see that as the result of that, the rest of the four hundred Unions are thereby saved? What is more, 1 or 399? It is a plain proposition in arithmetic. Is not the lesson of solidarity thereby taught to the 1 and to the 399? To-morrow it will be taught to another 1 and to the remaining 398; and then to still another 1, and to the then remaining 397; and so on till it has been drilled into all, backwards and forwards. Of course, the pestiferous Socialists will wag and carp at this policy. What do they know of the intricacies of Unionism? Moreover, are they not "Union Wreckers," while Gompers is the "Union Builder?" Let the wicked Socialists yell; "genuine Unionists" will whoop it up enthusiastically for Gompers, and, like soldiers, well disciplined and drilled in solidarity, march in successive battalions to slaughter.

The "American Federationist," the organ of Gompers' A. F. of L., continues to advertise the National Cash Register as "made by organized labor;" the metal polishers' "Journal;" organ of a body affiliated with the A. F. of L., continues to head its first page with the legend: "National Cash Register Boycotted." What a beautiful spectacle of the solidarity of Labor as brought about by the Gompers of unionism!

Here is a sample of how falsifiers get caught in their own meshes, or put their feet into their own mouths. The following two statements occur in one issue, in one article, in the Hoboken "Observer"—Bob Davis (Democratic) and Kangaroo (Social Democratic) official organ:

"The Pope's encyclical (against Socialism and aluded to in Archbishop Corrigan's letter) IS NOT THE WORK OF LEO XIII., proclaiming a doctrine of faith and morals, BUT MERELY THE OPINION OF JOACHIM PECCI, AS A WRITER ON SOCIAL ECONOMICS."

THIS is the important, THIS is the valuable part of the Rev. McGrade's challenge.

Archbishop Corrigan headed the Anarchistic mob of capitalist Editors, preachers and politicians, who recently sought to lash the rabble of the country to deeds of violence against the Socialists.

The Labor Party, in the pursuit of their doubly immoral purpose—immoral because it

CORRESPONDENCE.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides the name and address. None other will be recognized.]

Portrait of a Man as Compared With a Horse

as 1 to 40,000.

To THE PEOPLE.—A Citizens' Union man approached the writer, urging membership in the City's Union, and support of their ticket, saying they stood for "purity," "businesslike methods" in city government, "economy," "a government run on business principles, the same as a business man runs his own business," and so forth.

As political principles are supposed to be adopted for the benefit of man and as the Citizens' Union advocates favor business methods in government, what value business men put on the working-man becomes of interest, as the following incident will show:

About ten o'clock, one very hot night last summer, a man on a bicycle rode up to the driver of a delivery wagon on Upper Broadway, and called to him to stop, saying: "I told you not to trot that horse; he is now ready to drop; he will be dead before you deliver the goods; go to the store; get your money; I have no more use for you."

A bystander remarked to the owner: "Rather short notice of dismissal."

"Oh, well," he replied, "it means a dead horse or a new driver, and I can get a hundred drivers for a twenty-five cent ad., while it will cost one hundred dollars to get a new horse." Accordingly, the business man's value of men: four for one cent, of a horse, 10,000 cents each, or 40,000 times as much as a man.

The man who votes the business man's ticket sets his own value to one quarter of a cent, or one 40,000th part of the value of a horse.

R. S.

New York, Oct. 4.

How the Workingman Pays Six Dollars For One.

To THE PEOPLE.—While looking in the window of a picture store the other evening, a brawny-looking workingman asked the storekeeper: "What do you want for that picture?"

"Two dollars," said he.

"Holy gee!" said the man, "I have just paid four fifty for one just like it; same picture and same frame."

The writer knows the wholesale price of said picture to be \$1., though it costs not over 75 cents to produce.

Here we find the workingman paying as much for one picture as he would for six under a Socialist Republic; in which interest and profits are dispensed with.

This is no isolated case either, as the cost of goods to the consumer is always one hundred to several thousand per cent above the cost of production; brought about by large profits and the costly way of distribution.

Any man casting his ballot for any but the S.L.P., votes to give six dollars for one as in the case of the man and his picture.

R. S.

New York, Oct. 6.

On Tap Again.

To THE PEOPLE.—After considerable advertising given to it, in the capitalist press of which the inclosed from the Hartford "Post" of the 8th instant is a sample, Section Hartford held one of the most successful hall meetings ever held in this city. Comrade Walker spoke along the lines of the evolution of society, pointing to the division of society into classes, and the class interest represented by the Republicans and Democrats, and the working class interest represented by the Socialist Labor Party. Detective Walter Smith, was sent to arrest Walker, should he use any "incendiary language" but while leaving he told one of the members that all that was said was right, and he was pleased to get a chance to listen to the lecture.

Taken all in all it was one of the best indoor meetings we ever held and those who came to see gore spilled were treated to a dose they never heard before.

Hartford, Ct., Oct. 7.

(Enclosure.)

SOCIALISTS' MEETING.

Speaker Who Was Arrested in Bristol Coming Here Sunday.

William Walker of Newark, who, with Socialist Councilman Patrick of New Britain, was arrested at Bristol on the night of September 15 for alleged incendiary utterances, is scheduled to speak on "Socialism or Slavery, Which?" under the auspices of Section Hartford, Socialist Labor Party, at Socialist Labor Party Hall, 502 Main street, to-morrow evening at 7.30 p.m.

It is probable that the Hartford authorities will take steps to see that the speech is within bounds. In Bristol Walker is charged with having spoken disrespectfully of President McKinley, and it was said at the time that the action of the town authorities in arresting the two men was all that prevented a riot. They were heavily fined in the town court the next day, and took an appeal.

The speakers claimed that they uttered nothing inflammatory, and there were a number of witnesses who testified that they heard nothing that could be construed as either incendiary or disrespectful. On the other hand, reputable townsmen testified they were guilty of the charge.

The action of Acting Mayor Dwight Chapman was called to the meeting to-morrow evening, and he told a Post reporter this afternoon that he should consult with Chief of Police Bill in regard to it. At first he thought he should take no action, as Mayor Harbinson will be home to-morrow morning, but after giving the subject some consideration he came to the conclusion that it was of a nature requiring early attention, so he decided on the course stated. If Mayor Harbinson returns to-morrow morning, as is expected, the matter will be turned over to him.

W. V. W.

Bristol, Conn.

Now back again.

To THE PEOPLE.—The trial of Comrades J. O. Becker and H. Norman took place this morning before Judge Austin, and while every point was lit-

terly fought, and the ordinance shown to conflict with the State constitution the Judge who appeared to be prejudiced, found the comrades guilty, and fined them \$5 each. The capitalist press is using the assassination of McKinley as a means to misrepresent and persecute the Socialist Labor Party, and the police, who are ever ready to aid them, do their part by hunting up an old ordinance, and without any warning to our Party, proceed to arrest our comrades, hoping to bluff us, but it don't go with the S. L. P.. The ordinance, which read as follows, has not been enforced for years, as the S. L. P. and other organizations have given out leaflets at their meetings for years:

"Section 1150—That it is hereby unlawful for any person to distribute to or among pedestrians, or to throw into or upon any car or conveyance, along or upon the public streets of the city, any dodge, handbill, or notice of advertisement. Ord. 569."

The police confiscated a few hundred of the platforms of the S. L. P., and according to the Judge, we are not allowed to give away copies of the WEEKLY PEOPLE. The Judge also defined men assembled at a public meeting, as pedestrians—this is in keeping with capitalist interpretation of law and the American language, which they always do to suit the capitalist class. We are holding two street meetings a week, and our hall meetings are splendid. On the last of this month we will hold an entertainment for the benefit of the DAILY PEOPLE, to-day Section Los Angeles sends \$153.25 to help pay off the debt of the DAILY PEOPLE with more to follow, and in spite of police judges, capitalist papers, and all the other powers of capitalism, Section Los Angeles will continue to push the work of the S. L. P. and the S. T. & L. A., and increase the circulation of the WEEKLY PEOPLE. Let other Sections do likewise and the Christmas gift to the DAILY PEOPLE will be a clearing off of all the debt on the machinery. Los Angeles has a population of 100,000, with a section of about seventy-five members, including Branch San Pedro. We will give a souvenir to any Section outside of New York, Pittsburgh, Syracuse or Boston that will raise more money by January 1, 1902 for the Daily People Fund than we do.

Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 5. H. J. S.

The Tale of a Flag.

To THE PEOPLE.—I trust that these few lines will be of interest to the members of our Fighting S. L. P.

About six weeks before President McKinley was shot my little boys asked me to get them flags. I told them I had no money to buy them one just at present. My wife said she would make them a flag if they would be good boys. A broom handle was secured. To it was fastened a piece of a red shirt, about 16x20 inches, driven good and fast into the ground in front of our sitting room window. The boys being satisfied, nothing more was thought about it, so the old red rag kept waving in the breeze. I am the only S. L. P. Socialist in town being considered by all townspersons too radical, an extremist, and finally an anarchist. When McKinley was shot, the third morning after the assassination as I was going to work a notice hung on the fence before my front door written in a large and bold hand, it read like this:

NOTICE.

"The eyes of all good citizens are on the Anarchist. Lynching may be in order."

(Signed) THE COMMITTEE.

The "Times," the "Tacoma Ledger," in fact all the yellow journals from the McKenzie river to Mexico were inciting the people to commit all kinds of crime in the name of Law and Order, but on legal advice from the National Executive Committee it was dropped in the time being.

Driven from the public streets the S. L. P. procured a large hall, where a successful mass meeting was held on Saturday, September 28, the audience numbering in the neighborhood of 1,000, and manifesting a great deal of enthusiasm. C. C. Woolley of Toronto, along with Lordon, Barrett and Roach, addressed the meeting.

Two hundred and Fifty copies of the WEEKLY PEOPLE and thirty-five pamphlets were sold. A collection was taken to help defray expenses, and \$11.85 was contributed by sympathizers.

Opposed by the capitalist press, the pulp, the old capitalist parties, the labor fakir, &c., the S. L. P. along with the S. T. & L. A. stands out clear and distinct the only labor organization that stand for the emancipation of the workers from wage slavery.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

Section Hamilton, Ont., S.L.P., Oct. 2.

San Antonio and the "Daily People."

To THE PEOPLE.—Enclosed find I. M. order for \$21.50, which please turn over to Board of Trustees of the DAILY PEOPLE. This sum was contributed by members of Section San Antonio (see inclosed list) in response to circular letter of September 3, 1901. We have few more dollars promised by members and sympathizers, which will be forwarded as soon as collected.

I said: "It's hard! How long, O Lord how long! After accomplishing such mighty work as that I believe you'll petition Congress to pass a law to have the red stripes taken from the flag and will rule for ever and ever.

He turned pale.

Wage workers, that fatal shot has drawn the line and no mistaking. It tells all workers to quit working and voting to keep the (canibal) class in power not a moment longer but demonstrate to them at the polls that our in-

terest is imperative and deport that brigand class where they belong so they will have a chance to work or starve.

Yours on the home stretch to the Workers Republic.

CLASS STRUGGLE.

Port Townsend, Wash., Sept. 30.

Hamilton, Ont., Doing Nobly.

To THE PEOPLE.—History repeats itself. The 14th day of September, 1901, will mark an epoch in the history of the revolutionary movement of the proletariat in Canada.

The proletariat, marshalled under the banner of the S. L. P., has a knowledge of the actions of the ruling class, of the past and will use that knowledge for a guidance in the future. Knowing that the emancipation of the workers must be accomplished by the working class, and the working class alone, we have hewn close along the line of the class struggle, and pointed out to the workers that the idle capitalist class of to-day will stop at nothing to keep the workers in subjection.

On September 14, 1901, the S. L. P. of Hamilton prepared to hold its regular open air meeting. The meeting was opened by Snyder, who briefly outlined the principles of the S. L. P. Then introduced the first speaker. Gordon then took the stand and had been speaking about 15 minutes when he was interrupted by a drunken brawler who seemed bent on interrupting the meeting. A policeman standing in the rear of the crowd was called upon to remove him. He stepped forward to do as requested, but was stopped by the Chief, who was dressed in civilian clothes. He then accosted the speaker with this remark:

"Hold on there. You had better move on. This Gordon refused to do. Stating that as the streets were the property of the public the S. L. P., as a part of the public were entitled to the use of the streets, and that he would remain where he was until taken down. He was promptly pulled off the stand and hustled off to the police station.

The chairman, Snyder, then mounted the stand and announced the next speaker, Appleton of London. He had been speaking for about ten minutes, during which time the following dialogue took place:

Chief of Police.—"You had better come down or you will land in the jail the same as Gordon."

Appleton.—"Have you the authority to arrest me without a warrant?"

Chief.—"That don't make any difference. You can't speak here."

Appleton.—"What will happen if I continue to speak?"

Chief.—"You will be arrested."

Appleton.—"Well, then, I guess I'll be arrested," and he proceeded to address the meeting. He was dragged from the stand and locked up.

Snyder then took the stand and announced another speaker. Just as he stepped down the Chief ordered several policemen to ARREST THE STAND. Thus they succeeded in doing after a silent demonstration on the part of the crowd, and the stand found its way to the lock-up.

Comrade Shapiro then started to address the crowd from the ground, and he was promptly arrested and placed in the jail. The police then attempted to arrest Snyder, the chairman, but the Chief stated that Snyder was too young, and had no business there. By this time Organizer McKenzie appeared upon the scene and admonished the crowd, who were becoming somewhat threatening toward the police, to refrain from interfering with the police or any of their actions, as they were only doing the bidding of the dominant class, and obeying orders which had been given.

McKenzie was then threatened with arrest, and told to move on. He moved, and the crowd, of four or five thousand, moved after him, cheering for the Socialist Labor Party.

At the City Hall McKenzie attempted to address the crowd on the class struggle. The crowd kept on increasing until it numbered in the neighborhood of 8000. The police again appeared, and McKenzie was placed under arrest. He was taken to the station followed by a vast crowd.

The comrades were kept in jail until 1 a. m. The authorities would not accept \$10,000 bail at ten o'clock, but two hours later, when the streets were clear, the comrades were allowed out on \$10 each to appear on Monday morning on the charge of obstructing the streets.

They appeared, and were fined \$20 or 21 days, and the Magistrate made it conditional that the fine would not be collected if they refrained from agitating on the streets in the future. At first it was decided to appeal the case, but on legal advice from the National Executive Committee it was dropped.

These little two-cows-and-a-lame-horse rangers, of this place are digging out stumps with shovels and axe, and living more miserably than most workingmen, without any property at all. But still, they belong to the "great middle class," the "foundation of the nation." They belong to the middle class and really they imagine themselves to be away ahead of the wage-workers. A wage-worker's lot is bad; no mistake; but how about these Liliputian rangers? Husband, wife and children have to work from early morning till late at night, without any enjoyment, all the year round, to pay the taxes and "keep up their independence." Milk, butter and eggs; what little they are able to produce of that, has mostly to be sold to "make a living." No wonder many of them get tired of it, and live like Indians. They catch salmon, which every fall come up in the rivers and creeks by hundreds. (The most of them are sick and therefore easy to catch.) A barrel of these costs next to nothing, sale is still attainable in the land of the free; so they salt the salmon and raise a few potatoes and live like the angels in heaven.

Certainly, there is a big lot of dissatisfaction among them, but for our Socialist Labor Party they have no understanding. They are the right stuff to make up the now dead Peoples Party. The latter disappeared, and now many of them read trashy papers, which always have a kind ear for all sorts of middle class troubles and feed them with "practical socialism" by the bushel. Some join the corrupt Social Democratic party, because of its chameleon nature, which enables every one to pull his own way. Everyone has his own private system of Socialism, but most of them agree in that point that the "socialists" have to buy them out." All agitation among them is practically useless and gives us one more proof of Marx's saying: "The emancipation of the race is the work of the working class."

Keep the sails up, Comrades, we must get there! ADOLPH TROESTEN.

Granite Falls, Wash.

For the Daily People.

To THE PEOPLE.—Accompanying this letter, find a money order for six dollars. I am out of work now and therefore may not be able to send more soon.

If you think it proper publish the following:

Comrades throughout the land: We fight it for granted that we are all agreed that, especially now—when there is an artificial, though well-planned storm raised against the Fighting S. L. P.—we cannot afford to lose our most ef-

ficial weapon, the DAILY PEOPLE—our own creation. We MUST make it self-sustaining in order to keep up our strength. ALL hands on deck, and ONE long, steady pull, and we'll win out.

Section San Antonio, S. L. P.

F. KORNLEITNER.

San Antonio, Oct. 6.

reputation as the ONLY Socialist movement in America.

four dollars, the greater part of which if not the whole, would be made by collecting from sympathizers, holding festivals, etc. Why not set ourselves to work at once? As a move in that direction, I herewith send six dollars.

F. KOCHENDORFER.

New York, Oct. 6.

An Appeal From Columbus.

To THE PEOPLE.—As Secretary of Section Columbus, I am instructed to ask the endorsement of the N. E. C. to make an appeal to the members of the S. L. P. for money to help the family of our Organizer Theodore Adams, who was sentenced to the workhouse for twenty days and to pay a fine of \$20.00. The charge against Adams was that he was a thief and a scoundrel, upon which he was tried by a jury, and was convicted, and sentenced to the workhouse for twenty days.

Realizing that in our DAILY and WEEKLY PEOPLE we have one of the best means of Socialist propaganda, and in order to use this weapon of agitation and education most effectively, it should be owned exclusively by our Party, unencumbered by any debt, Section Los Angeles Co., S. L. P. in special meeting held September 22. S. Los Angeles, Cal., Oct. 6.

[Enclosure.]

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